THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 29. TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1815. No. 21

PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL.
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The Pittsburgh Gazette is published every Tuesday Evening, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.*

Persons sending Advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

FERREE'S POWDER.

JAMES CROSSAN,

WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Third Streets, next door to James Morrison's, have on hands, and intend constantly keeping a supply of FERREE'S RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell wholesale and retail on easy terms. Country Merchants can be supplied with this article, at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1814.

DR. BAINBRIDGE,

WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

THAT his LABORATORY is in operation for the Manufacture of NITROUS ACID, (Aquafortis) where it may be had of a superior quality Wholesale and Retail at his Medical Shop in the Diamond. Those at a distance who favor him with their commands accompanied with Cash, may rest assured that they will be promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh Sept. 20th. tfq

Steam Fulling Mills.

THE *PITTSBURGH STEAM FULLING MILLS* are now in complete operation. The proprietor is happy to inform the public, that he has engaged experienced workmen, and will be able to execute any orders in DYING and FULLING Business, in the best manner and with punctuality and despatch.

JAMES ARTHURS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 14, 1814 tf

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a HAT STORE, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, formerly occupied by J. Ubell, where they offer for Sale, a large and elegant assortment of Beaver, Castor, and Roram HATS. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders will be received at the Warehouse of BARTON and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*

June 22, 1814. tf

CINCINNATTI, 1814.

Storage & Commission WAREHOUSE.

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON.

(late of Lexington, Kentucky)

HAVE commenced the STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS in a *new* and commodious Brick Warehouse in Cincinnatti.

Merchants and Boatmen may always depend on every attention in the receiving, forwarding and transacting all concerns entrusted to them.

Sept. 29. tfqeJN

House and Lot,

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell the HOUSE and LOT in which he at present resides, situate on Second street, between Wood and Market streets. The house is large and roomy; and its central situation makes it a desirable one for a boarding house or large family. He will give a generous credit, and possession the 1st of Oct. next; and if not disposed of at that time, it will be Let for 1 year. For particulars inquire of

Aug. 10th 1814 TH: CROMWELL. tfq

Mechanics Retreat.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

PROPOSES to lay out about THIRTY LOTS, of one acre each, near the Town of Allegheny, on the Franklin road, within one half mile of the river, which he will SELL at some suitable price, to the highest bidder, ON THE 15TH DAY of FEBRUARY NEXT, when and where a Plat of the ground and conditions of the sale will be exhibited.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Dec. 20, 1814.

CASH FOR ASHES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give TWENTY FIVE CENTS per bushel for any quantity of good Oak and Hickory ASHES, delivered at his store in Liberty street, near the sign of the white Bear.

JOSEPH BECKER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9.

ISAAC HARRIS,

DIAMOND—PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

150 pieces India muslins
20 pieces 4-4 cambrick do.
200 packs pins, No. 9, 10, 16, 17
200,000 best quality needles assorted
50 kegs Ferree's best rifle powder
100 kegs Kentucky do.
2 cases very fine German steel
50 boxes Spanish segars

which, together with his former very elegant assortment, are offered on accommodating terms. Country Merchants as usual supplied with *dispatch*.

The subscriber receives in exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Seventy-five Cents per bushel paid for Flaxseed, on delivery at his Store.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1814.

Public Notice

IS hereby given, that by an Act of Congress entitled "An act to raise additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction and on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liqvors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed Dec. 23, 1814, an additional duty of 100 per centum on sales at auction and 50 per centum on licences to retailers, are laid, to take effect from the first day of February, 1815, conformably to which act (that can be inspected at this Office) new obligations are imposed on auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licences to retailers is to be paid, on written application to be made by them, as well by those who have obtained a license for periods extending beyond the first day of February 1815, as by others, in the way therein prescribed agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector.

Given under my hand this 2d day of January, 1815.

JAMES PATTERSON,
Col. Rev. 17th Dist. Penn.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

January 2, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeable to the Act of Congress, entitled, an Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and Territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, passed the 21st day of December 1814, every person who shall after the 1st day of February, 1815, distil spirits within the U. States is required, in addition to the duty on the licence already taken, or hereafter to be taken by him, to pay 20 cents per gallon on all spirits distilled after that day, or be subject to the limitations in the said act expressed, to pay 25 cents per gallon on all spirits distilled, in which case no licence is required to be taken, and that agreeable to the said act a bond is required to be given to the Collector, and other duties to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent on him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress subjecting stills & boilers, and spirits distilled to duty, has been prepared, a copy of which, with forms of statements required from a distiller, will be furnished him by the Collector, on demand.

The Collector will also furnish, on demand, blank bonds, and such other blanks as will enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of the law.

JAMES PATTERSON,
Col. 17th Dist. Penn.

FOR SALE BY
BOSLER & CO.

20 hogsheads Kentucky

Leaf Tobacco
120 Barrels Superfine Flour
Pittsburgh, Dec. 27. 1814.

The Sale of Harmony,

will be postponed unttil the 1st of February.

In the mean time, terms for the whole estate may be known, by application to HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. or Mr. THOMAS CROMWELL, Pittsburgh.

Dec 19, 1814.

AVERY & VAN ZANDT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS,

(OF PHILADELPHIA)

RESPECTFULLY inform Merchants, Physicians, and all dealers in their line, that they have commenced business in Wood near Front Street, where they offer FOR SALE, at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expence only, a general and extensive assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS, for Cash or the usual Credit.

Orders thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1814.

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths
Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Weob
Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets
Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths
Kersey mole skins and coatings
Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns
Worsted, silk and cotton Hosierey
Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels
7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets
Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins
Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts
Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins
Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.
Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves
Linen and cotton laces
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls
Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted
Ladies K.I, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,
Mens and Boys fine and coarse shoes,
Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

Brush Manufactory.

GEORGE BEALE,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

BRUSHMAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced a branch of his business, in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH. As he intend carving on the business extensively, he will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage.* From his long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, he can furnish

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

of a superior quality, and on such terms as will prove advantageous to purchasers. In addition to his stock of Brushes, he has on hand,

A quantity of RUSSIA BRISTLES for Sale.

The highest price given for

HOGS BRISTLES AND *COLTS TAILS.*

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1814. 1yq.

TO BE LET.

ON PERPETUAL LEASE,

Nine Lots of Ground,

Fronting on Smithfield Street. For particulars apply to GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 20, 1814.

BOSLER & Co.

Have received and offer on reasonable terms, by WHOLESALE,

18 Tons Pig Lead
5 do. Lead Ore suitable for Potters
375 Barrels prime New-Orleans Sugar
16 Boxes white Havana do.
55 Bales Red River Cotton
7000 lbs. Logwood
6,900 Mexican Copper
17 Barrels Molasses
20 do. Rice
25 do. Coffee
10 do. Loaf Sugar
8 do. Pepper
4 do. Glue
2 do. Whiting
4 do. Yellow Ochre
3 do. Alum
3 do. Copperas
5 do. Allspice
5 do. Madder
1 Chest Young Hyson Tea
2 do. Hyson do.
6 Boxes Spanish Cigars
2 Barrels American do.
20 Kegs James River Tobacco
6 do. prime Kentucky do.
2 Boxes Fans
16 Dozen Silesia Handkerchiefs
550 Barrels first quality Kenhawa Salt

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1814.

MADDER.

1,000lbs of a very superior quality Madder,

FOR SALE in lots to suit purchasers, by

AVERY & VAN ZANDT,

In Wood between First & Second Streets.

25 BARRELS

TANNERS OIL,

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

Trespassing on the farm

of the subscriber, in Pitt township, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, on the great road leading to Greensburgh, since last midsummer, a brindled HEIFER, about 3 years old, has a crop off one ear and a slit in the other. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away

ALEXANDER THOMPSON.

Dec. 29, 1812.

Grand State Lottery OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THIS valuable Scheme, the product of which is to be applied to the purpose of opening a communication between the *Western* and *Atlantic* portions of our state, by Canal, &c. cannot fail to interest every individual, who owns, or expects to own, an acre of land therein. When a certain sum, by this Lottery, shall have been raised, the Governor is empowered to subscribe, on the part of the Commonwealth, $ 150,000 Dollars, to further the views of this undertaking. It therefore behooves each person, who has the welfare of our State at heart, to encourage the *work*; and whether the ticket he may purchase will be entitled to a prize or not, the *object* for which he subscribes is of more importance to him, than the sum he may advance for the purchase of *even 20 tickets*. The subscriber has transmitted several schemes, to be placed in the different Inns of Pittsburgh, to which they will be pleased to refer. It may be however necessary to mention, that the highest prize, (the last drawn number) is

40,000 Dollars,

and that from the commencement of the drawing until the finishing, a stationary prize of $ 500, $ 1000, $ 2000, $ 5000, $ 10,000, and $ 20,000, will DAILY entitle the last drawn number, to one of these prizes.

It is needless, certainly, to remind our *western friends*, of the immense importance of a free and cheap communication from their district of Pennsylvania, to those of the sea-board: *we* export *their* produce. Let us, therefore, by a combined exertion, form a channel, through which their *industry* will receive a good market, and we, in a period of prosperity, turn it to advantage.

Letters, *post paid*, enclosing the notes of any western banks received in payment. Application to many of the most respectable characters of Pittsburgh will satisfy purchasers as to my correctness.

Tickets in the different Lotteries of the State can be obtained at my Office, and those of *Maryland*; and MY BRETHREN are particularly requested to call upon me for the *Masonic Hall of Baltimore*. I have also, those of the *Lancaster Church, African Church* of this City, *Wilkesburre Meeting House*, &c. and *Massachusetts* and *New-York*, for Sale. Commission Business done, as well as Stock, Bank, &c. Apply to,

MOORE WHARTON,
No. 58, *Chesnut Street,*
PHILADELPHIA.

Dec. 14. 6t.

Saddlers Ironmongery,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Consisting of the following Articles—

FULL and half plated Stirrup Irons assorted
Do. do. Ladies Slippers do.
Do. do. Bitts and Bradoons do.
Do. do. Bradoons do.
Do. do. Pelham and Curb Bitts
Do. do. Double & Single Curb Chains
Plated Heads and Cantles
Plated and Princes Metal Spurs.
Do. Saddle Rings
Do. Stirrup Slides
Tinned Mens' and Women's Stirrup Irons.
Do. Curb and Snaffle Bridle Bitts
Saddlers Knives and Hammers
Brass Nails and Tinned Tacks assorted
Flat Set Buckles, from 3-4 to 1 1-4 inch do.
Heads and Throats
Saddle Trees, (plated) assorted
Worsted and Cotton Girth-webbing do.
Straining Webb assorted
Saddle Cloth do.
Seal Skins
Leather Stocks and Cockades
Double Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks
A large and complete assortment of Cut Tacks from 2 1-2 to 14 oz.
Corks by the bale

The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of the above Articles, and will sell them low, either wholesale or retail, for Cash Country Linen, or on a short Credit, at his Store in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets.

HENRY BAILEY.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1814. tf

Fifty Dollars Reward.

A CERTAIN *WILLIAM THOMPSON MAITLAND*, alias WILLIAM THOMPSON, who resided in this place many years, and who stated his present residence to be at Columbia, Pennsylvania, or between there and Lancaster, took in a load of Sugar at Pittsburgh on the 29th of October last, and was bound by his receipt to deliver the same in 22 days to Mr. Robert Munroe, Georgetown, Columbia. As we have received no intelligence from Maitland, and as it is apprehended that he may have appropriated the Sugar to his own use and decamped. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure him in any Jail of the United States, transmitting proper vouchers thereof to the subscribers in Alexandria.

R. & J. MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, December 7, 1814.

HANDBILLS—CARDS—BLANKS—AND JOB

PRINTING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS EXECUTED

IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND ON

THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CORRECT REPRESENTATIONS OF THE

BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE

MURRAY, DRAPER, FAIRMAN, AND J. WEBSTER,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends as subscribers and the public in general, that the correct engravings representing the engagement on LAKE ERIE, published by them, will not be ready for delivery before spring, owing to the superior style in which they will be executed, and the necessary delay occasioned by submitting the original drawings to the inspection of Com. PERRY, who has politely favored the publisher with the subjoined letter on the subject.

Copy of a letter from Commodore PERRY, *to the publishers.*

Newport, May 23, 1814.

Gentlemen—I have examined two views of the action on Lake Erie, drawn by Mr. Sully and Mr. Kearney, from information given them by the commanding officers of the American vessels on Erie. I have no hesitation in pronouncing them a correct representation of the engagement at those particular moments.

Wishing that your pecuniary success may equal your exertions in obtaining correct information of that battle,

I am gentleman, your ob'd'nt serv't.

O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fairman, and Webster.

The publishers have also the signatures of the following officers, who have examined the drawings, and approve of them as being correct. Lieuts. Turner, Packet, Conklin, and Webster.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14. 3tqcJW

UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.

J. WEBSTER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of the U. States, the Painting executed by Thomas Birch, representing the capture of the Macedonian Frigate, from which B. Tanner and J. Webster published a Print, has been corrected and much improved by said Thomas Birch—from which J. Webster has another engraving, now executing in a very superior style by S. Seymour, intended as a companion to the Print already published by him, representing the capture of the Guerriere—and the two correct representations of the Battle on Lake Erie, now publishing by Murray, Draper, Fairman and J. Webster.

Dec. 20. 3wcJW

D. & A. Townsend,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they continue to carry on the making of CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES for Wool and Cotton, and those who please to call on them can be supplied with good Machines and on easy payments.

The highest price in Cash given for FLAXSEED delivered at BOSLER & Co's Pittsburgh, or at Beaver Point.

Beaver Falls, 1st month, 1815.

TO LET,

ON a 10 year Lease, at a moderate ground rent, a PART of those TWELVE LOTS, situate in Smithfield street, North of Fourth street. Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP, *House Carpenter.*

N. B. One or two APPRENTICES wanted to the House Carpenter business. Apply as above.

January 3, 1815.

GREENSBURGH & PITTSBURGH TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE President, Managers and Company have directed another Instalment of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company (being five dollars on each share) to be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 6th of February next, of which the Stockholders will please to take notice.

WILLIAM FRIEDT, *Treasurer.*

January 3, 1815.

Mr. George Luckey, Teller of the "Bank of Pittsburgh;"

Mr. Paul Morrow, Cashier of the "Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania," and

Robert Stewart, Esq. on the Pittsburgh Road, are authorised to receive instalments, and pass receipts for the same. W. F.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into partnership, and made a purchase of all the property formerly owned by Joseph M'Clurg, sen. in the town and vicinity of Pittsburgh, they take the liberty of informing the public, that the

Pittsburgh Air Foundery

will in future be conducted and carried on under the firm of

M'CLURGS & M'KNIGHT,

And from their being extensively concerned in blast furnaces, they hope to be enabled to execute the largest orders for CASTINGS of every description, on the shortest notice.

JAMES M'CLURG,
ALEX. M'CLURG,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
WILLIAM M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1814. 4t.

☞ M'Clurgs & M'Knight are authorised, and by article of agreement are enjoined to have all accounts with Joseph M'Clurg, sen. settled up immediately. All those persons who know themselves indebted are therefore requested to pay off their respective accounts without further delay, and save the alternative, which will certainly be disagreeable to both parties. Application to be made at their Store corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

From the Pittsburgh Western Gleaner.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE subject of this imperfect sketch, was worthy to be remembered, as well on account of his usefulness as a citizen, as for his private worth. Amongst the infinite variety in human character, how small is the number of those who may be emphatically called useful? Some are seized with a passion for renown, and they care not how the end be attained; some are absorded in selfish speculations, and others devoted to pursuits which at best only minister to the vanity, luxury or vice, of their fellow creatures. In the long catalogue, how rarely do we meet with those individuals, who humbly content themselves with ameliorating the situation of society, by a thousand little improvements on the economy of life, by examples of sobriety and industry, by opening new roads to enterprise, by the inculcation of maxims which tend to the well being of society, and in a thousand minute details which draw no loud applause, but whose beneficial effects continue to be felt long after they have ceased to exist. Such was Franklin, independent of his fine philosophical mind, of Rumford, and such, to the extent of the theatre upon which he acted, and the opportunities of education which he possessed, was ZADOK CRAMER. He will long be remembered in this town, for his activity in business, his enterprising spirit, and his usefulness as a citizen.

MR. CRAMER was born in N. Jersey, but came to the western country at a very early age. He served an apprenticeship to the Printing and Book-binding business in the town of Washington, and was remarked, while a lad, for the correctness and propriety of his deportment.—After the expiration of his term he came to Pittsburgh, and for some time carried on the book-binding business; a book store about this time had been set up by Mr. John Gibson, the first attempt of the kind in the western country; Gibson shortly after dying, the establishment which then devolved upon judge Brackenridge was, in the year 1800, sold by him to Cramer, on the most favourable terms. The establishment, which had became somewhat disordered, was soon placed by Mr. Cramer on the best footing, and in a short time was considerably enlarged. By degrees, as he became disincumbered, he set up a Press, and attempted the printing of books, on a sure tho' small scale, for he acts unwisely who thinks to open at once a new channel to industry, broad and deep, it must be by gradual attrition as the solid rock is worn through. School books of every kind, from the Primer and Catechism up, were before this time, brought over the mountains—In a few years this was no more the case—Spelling books, grammars, English Readers, aritmetics, and a variety of others adapted to schools, issued from his press, and by his indefatigable perseverance, were circulated through the country. Cramer had observed the want of some portable volume of directions for those who navigate the western waters, he set himself to work, and with incredible labor and pains compiled the "Navigator," of which many editions have been published, and which is said by Dr. Mitchell of New York, to be one of the most useful things of the kind with which he is acquainted. This work is too well known to need any thing particularly said respecting it; it will long continue to render his memory dear to the western navigator. About the same time, with the assistance of the Rev. John Taylor, he commenced the Pittsburgh Almanac, which, through his endeavors to render useful, has become the most popular in the western country; instead of vapid tales and insipid anecdotes, it contains interesting and useful notices of the improvements in agriculture, manufactures and trade, moral maxims, and a variety of useful knowledge. From his success in these first experiments, he was induced about the year 1805, to attempt something greater, and undertook to publish Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; a bold attempt when we consider the state of the typographic art in this part of the world at that period. The work was successfully completed, and afforded him a handsome profit; this may be considered the æra of book printing in the western country. Under the direction of this industrious man, almost any establishment would flourish; and his, soon became the most considerable of the kind, on this side of the mountains. A surprising number of useful works have issued from this press, and the book establishment supplies the retailers in many of the principal western towns. The period of Mr. Cramer's usefulness was unfortunately not long; a frame rather delicate, and too close attention to business, gradually impaired his health; a pulmonary complaint was the consequence, and for the last four or five years, his time was chiefly spent in travelling. In 1811 he descended the Mississippi to Natchez and New Orleans, and found much relief; but from anxiety to see his family, and to enter on business again, he took passage at New Orleans, and came round to one of the northern ports, before his health had been properly established. But he soon found it necessary, after being but a short time with his family and friends, once more to seek a milder climate, and he re-descended the river in three months after his return home. At first he was benefitted by the change; but his system had received too severe a shock to be restored, altho' his life might be prolonged. Last summer he passed over from Orleans to Pensacola, where, on the 1st of August, his lamp of life ceased to burn. He had for a long time been conscious of his approaching dissolution, but preserved his cheerfulness to the last; even his severe disease could not sour a temper so mild and pleasant; nothing fretful, peevish or ill-natured—The author of this, often saw him an agreeable sprightly companion, amiable, charitable, good humored, and to the last revolving in his mind some useful project, which he could not expect to see executed.—His manners were plain as his dress, which was that of the "Friends," in which society he had been educated, and whose habits of life he yet admired, though not conforming in all particulars to their religious discipline. He had not reached his fortieth year when he died, but he has paid a debt of usefulness to the society of which he was a member, which might be due from a much longer life—Cramer will be long remembered by his friends, and his works will procure his memory the esteem of many who had not the satisfaction of knowing him personally.

From the Ontario (N. Y.) Repository.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814.

THE Campaign being closed, and our armies about to retire into winter quarters, it may not be useless to take a retrospect of some of those important events which will render this year memorable in the annals of our country. It is not our intention to give a detail of the transactions of the last Campaign; we have neither time, nor all the facts before us, which would be necessary to render such a statement complete. On a cursory view of the past, we discover some ground for exultation and triumph—much cause for regret, and much room for censure. All the leading measures of the Campaign, were characterised by the same mixture of folly, rashness and imbecility, which in the two first years of the war, was the cause of so much disaster and disgrace. The same disregard, on the part of the administration, of its obligations to afford protection to the country, which was exhibited in the preceding campaigns, has in this, subjected us to all the evils of invasion, of extended consternation and alarm.

It cannot be doubted that our rulers, as little as they possess the confidence of the people, could command a portion of the resources and physical strength of the nation, adequate to all the purposes of defensive war. But instead of defending the country from invasion, or of even attempting to do it, they have expended a large revenue, and wasted the strength of our armies in feeble and ineffectual attempts to subjugate Canada, while the burden of defence, which in many instances was extremely oppressive, was thrown upon the states individually.

The consequences of this criminal neglect of the most sacred duties on the part of the government, have been the occupation by the enemy of a considerable extent of territory on our north eastern frontier—plunder and devastation to our Atlantic coast, and the capture and conflagration of the capital of the Union. The fall of Washington—of that city which bears the name of the venerable father of our country, was attended with circumstances so humiliating, that the bare mention of the fact, brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every American whose heart is not dead to all honorable feelings.

It is true that the mode of warfare pursued by the enemy cannot be justified even on the broadest principles of retaliation. It has been deeply marked with savage inhumanity. In many instances, not only "monuments of public taste," has been destroyed, but the security of peaceable, inoffensive citizens have been cruelly violated, and their property indiscriminately devoted to capture or destruction. But if the conduct of the foe deserves severe reprehension, how much more so, does that of our own rulers. *He*, has been cruel to an *enemy*. *They*, have treacherously betrayed the interests of *friends*, and sported with the happiness, treasure, and the lives of those who raised them from obscurity and clothed them with the power and dignity of office.

Will the people suffer themselves any longer to be duped by insincere professions? Will they continue to confide in such men? Will they repose under the protection of those, who, when we were invaded by an insignificant body of the enemy, were unable to protect any thing but *themselves*, and themselves only by a precipitate flight?

The operations of our army upon the Niagara frontier have been important and interesting. The *plan* of the Campaign in that quarter, if gen Brown be good authority, was to cross into Canada, with a few thousand men only, reduce forts George and Niagara, thence push on to Burlington and York, capture those places, thence on to Kingston, which was expected to oppose but a momentary obstacle to the progress of our victorious army. Where this splendid train of conquests was to end, whether Montreal was to be captured, and the proud ramparts of Quebec were to be levelled with their foundations, the General was not so condescending as to inform us. It can hardly be believed that this Quixotic project was seriously contemplated; if it were, it was even more extravagant than Gen. Wilkinson's celebrated campaign against Montreal. That neither our army nor our generals were disgraced by its failure, was owing to their superior skill and bravery. They were ordered upon an enterprize vastly disproportioned to their strength; they could not "command success," but they did "deserve it." On the whole, how stands our account? What have we gained, and what have we lost? Our army has acquired reputation, confidence in itself, confidence in its leaders. Experience has given it skill, and perfected its discipline; but more than half its numbers were sacrificed to purchase this reputation, this skill and discipline for the few survivors. Our military heroes, Brown, Scott and Gaines, have bound their brows with laurels, but they were laurels steeped in the best blood of the army. Sanguinary battles were fought, and in every instance we boasted a victory. How many such victories would it require to effect the conquest of all Canada? We have gained no territory—made no conquests but what we have since relinquished. We have lost an army of several thousand men, whose carcases were left to fertilize the fields of Canada. We have been as prodigal of their lives as though we had a dangerous excess of soldiery, and yet an odious tyrannical CONSCRIPTION is resorted to, in order to *compel* citizens to become soldiers. We have expended millions of treasure. Were our revenues abundant, and our treasury full, this would be a consideration of minor importance. It is less destructive to our national prosperity to lavish its *treasure* than to diminish its *population*. It is less criminal in our rulers to waste the *property* than to sacrifice the *lives* of our citizens for nought. But the treasury is empty, the ordinary sources of revenue are dried up, public credit is gone, the nation is on the verge of bankruptcy, and taxes on taxes are accumulating upon the people to defray the expences of the war.

The *lives of human beings* are not to be wantonly sported away by those at whose disposal they may have been placed. *Men*, even in the low condition of private soldiers, are not to be driven like cattle to the slaughter, merely to gratify the ambition, or glut the revenge of their unfeeling masters. He who has the command of an army, should never *unnecessarily* expose the life of a single soldier. Let those who are so far forgetful of their duty, as men and as christians, as to uselessly devote thousands of their fellow beings to death, reflect, that they pollute their souls with the crime of *murder*; and tho' a "little brief authority" may screen them from punishment in this life, they must hereafter appear before a tribunal from whose awful decision there can be no appeal, and from its execution no escape.

We can measure the extent of private, individual sufferings which have resulted from this single Campaign on the Niagara? How many poor wretches have been compelled to lie for weeks and months, writhing under the pain of severe wounds? How many parents now mourn the loss of sons, who were the objects of their dearest earthly hopes, the solace and support of their declining years? How many matrons lament the loss of husbands, untimely slain in battle? How many orphans date the commencement of their sufferings from the sanguinary conflicts of Chippewa, Bridgewater and Erie? These wide spread distresses, these immeasurable calamities, will all rise up in judgement against those who planned and directed the measures of this campaign.

No considerable advantage could have been expected from an invasion of Canada, with the force which was employed in that service; but the consequences which have actually followed, must have been foreseen. No man, of even ordinary capacity, can, at this period of the war, be made to believe that an army of 4 or 5000 men, is competent to obtain a permanent footing in Canada. The idea is preposterous. Our rulers, with the experience which they already had, could not for a moment have entertained such an opinion. Our troops were not sent into Canada to conquer, but to destroy and be destroyed. What infatuation—what cruelty! We complain, and justly too, that the war waged upon our defenceless sea coast, by the enemy, is barbarous and inhuman; and yet we pursue the same mode of warfare in our attacks upon Canada.

At the opening of each Campaign, we invade the territory of our enemy, with a force just sufficient to ravage a few miles of country, to destroy a few villages and hamlets, and bring beggary and ruin upon a few hundred, or perhaps a few thousand unoffending inhabitants; when it is foreseen, that our army must eventually retire within our own borders, or be captured by the enemy.

It will not be denied, even by the most strenuous advocates of the war, that *such* a war upon the province of the enemy is cruel. It is cruel to our own soldiers, inasmuch as it subjects them to hardship, danger and death, without producing any substantial benefit to the country. It is the height of cruelty to the unfortunate people of Canada. We carry fire and sword into their country, we expose them to all the evils of invasion, without the power or the intention to afford them protection. It disgraces the national character, and fixes upon it the stamp of barbarism. We term our enemy *Vandals*; may they not with propriety retort the charge?

There was a time when the character of this country, for justice, magnanimity and humanity, was deservedly celebrated. America then stood high among the nations of the earth,

"*And travel where we might, 'twas pride*
"*And boast enough, that we were born*
"*Her children.*"

But now? Who that travels in a foreign land, will feel disposed to boast himself an American?

It becomes every man who feels an interest in the well-being of his country, to reflect on these things, seriously and solemnly. Those who think that the war was in its commencement just and necessary, who believe that the conquest of Canada is justifiable, should consider, that if they continue to lend their support to men who have proved themselves to be too weak to maintain the rights of the nation, and too depraved to consult its interests or honor, they violate their duty to their GOD their country and posterity; and that they will not be guiltless of the blood which is wantonly shed in this unhappy war.

Let those who call themselves the FRIENDS OF PEACE, remain as faithful Centinels at their post. Let them increase their exertions as difficulties thicken around them, unappalled by the storm which beats upon our devoted country, and threatens to whelm us all in irredemable ruin!!!

From the Review of Ferriar's Theory of Apparitions.—Christian Observer, of December, 1813

"In the middle of the last century a small club of convivial personages was assembled at supper in Manchester. A chair at the bottom of the table was left empty by the absence of a member, who was known to be at the time confined upon a dying bed. The waiters had quitted the room, and the members were speaking of their dying friend, when on a sudden, the door opened, and his apparition, as was supposed entered, shrouded in white, and pale and ghastly as an inhabitant of the tomb. It stalked to the unoccupied chair, sat down, looked round upon the company, rose again, and with slow and solemn step, quitted the room. Overcome with awe, ill prepared by their habits of life to resist the terrors of superstition, no one followed him. When all was over, however, they sent to the house of the sick man, and learned from the nurse that he had died a few minutes *before* they had seen his apparition.—Could a ghost story be more strongly authenticated; and could it be wondered at that this club should be dissolved, and that each member should remain a firm believer in spectral appearances? Thus matters continued for nearly 40 years; when the nurse, on her dying bed, confessed to the clergyman of the parish, that her fear of discretion for an act of negligence had led to this misapprehension of the facts of the case.—She confessed, that while the dying man was in paroxysm of fever, she had quitted his chamber, that on her return a few minutes after, she found that, with the strength not unusually attendant on the last moments of life, he had fled; but that, after a few minutes he returned with his sheet rapped round him, lay down in his bed and died. The fact seems to have been, that, by force of custom, he had thought of his club at the appointed day and hour, had crossed the street to the club door, which joined the street, and thus terrified the society."

From the Boston Centinel, Dec. 24.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

We have letters from Hartford of Wednesday; they merely state, that the sessions of the Convention are daily; and, that they were very properly with closed doors.

WEST INDIES.

Capt. Hubbell who arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. from Havana, informs, it was reported in Havana, that the troops collecting in the West Indies would amount to from 10 to 12,000 men, and that they were destined against New Orleans, and were to sail by the 20th of Nov. from Jamaica. The conduct of the American force under gen. Jackson, in their late entry into Pensacola, was spoken of in the highest terms by the Spaniards. After gen. J. had evacuated the place, he sent in word to the inhabitants that if any of them had suffered loss of property to let him know it, and he would immediately make their loss good. Gen. J. did not hoist the American flag after he had entered Pensacola. His object was to expel the British, which having effected he withdrew.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

BOSTON, *December 22.*

A gentleman arrived at Castine on Friday, from Halifax, by land, which place he left on the 6th, and informs that the November packet had arrived with accounts of Sir George Prevost's recall, but it was not known who succeeds him. A fleet of ten sail under convoy of the Leander and a sloop of war sailed for Castine on the 21. Not one of them, had arrived at the above date.

HARRISBURGH, *Dec. 24.*

On Thursday last, a young man, who calls himself *Thomas Watkin Means* alias *Thomas Tomkins Means*, a native of Philadelphia county, bricklayer, was pursued to this borough on suspicion of stealing a number of bank notes from Mr. Eichelberger, inn-keeper of York county. While in the act of searching the culprit, he very dexterously swallowed 5 of the bills, amounting to $ 29. A dose or two of tartar emetic, however, being administered, by way of enforcement, in a little while, this new banker discounted the bills, which were very little injured by this new process of *circulation*. The banker, (thro' the intelligence of a magistrate) will for a while hold his *office* in Walnut street, in the stone building, vulgarly called the *Stone Jug*.

[*Oracle Dauphin.*

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

DECEMBER 10.

Mr. Frailey offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby directed, to lay before the Senate, such information as he may possess relative to the numbers, discipline and general military condition of each description of troops, composing the militia; also a statement of the number of men enrolled in the militia, and the number of men acting as volunteers.

Mr. Frailey observed, that by law the adjutant general was required to make his report in the beginning of December every year. This had not been done by the present adjutant general. He therefore hoped Senate would, in this way, obtain the information, which ought to have been received in the report of the adjutant general.

This resolution was taken up on the 20th and adopted.

BLACK REGIMENT.

Mr. Burnside offered a resolution.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the militia system, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of raising one, or more regiments of infantry of people of colour.

Mr. Burnside said his object was to try if two or three regiments of blacks could not be raised. It appeared to him feasible that such a thing might be done in this state with ease and safety. The exigencies of the case were such that we were, in a manner, obliged to such a measure; to meet the troops of England we should have troops of the same description. In New-York there were two regiments of blacks—and why not as well here? The troops landed, by the British, were of every kind, and of all tongues and regions—they were the sweepings of the jails of the old world. The honor and safety of the country required, that these troops should be resisted. What better materials could there be to oppose same description. Many will be killed, no doubt, and that perhaps, was matter not much to be deprecated. Mr. B. concluded, by saying, they might be the best kind of troops we could get: they were accustomed to obey, and execute the orders of their superiors.

Mr. Weaver asked information on the subject—whether the gentleman (Mr. Burnside) intended to include blacks and mulattoes, or only one description. It might be better to make the resolution more specific.

Mr. Burnside said, he certainly meant all but whites—blacks, as well as mulattoes.

Mr Biddle made a few remarks to shew that the force contemplated in the resolution, was not novel, nor could there be much doubt of its answering a good purpose. In the East-Indies the British had their Sepoys; in the West-Indies their black troops; and more dependence was placed on them than on the troops exported from Great-Britain—One-third, he said, of our navy was manned with blacks. In Perry's fleet, when he gained his victory on Lake Erie, his seamen were, in a great measure, made up of people of colour.

The resolution was adopted.

DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Biddle submitted a resolution for the purchase of swivels, carriages, and repeating guns, of Joseph G. Chambers. This resolution passed the Senate, authorising the purchase of fifty swivels, ten carriages, and 500 repeating muskets, of Mr. Chambers' construction. In the House of Representatives, the resolution was altered, and made a law, on the suggestion of Mr. Evans, who referred to the 21st section in the 1st article of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Having thus changed its form, its substance was also changed by reducing the number of swivels to 25 and carriages to 5. In this shape it has gone through both houses.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 13.*

Mr. Sutherland, from the committee appointed on the 10th inst. for the purpose of arranging the several items of the Governor's message, made report which was read as follows, viz:

That they have so arranged and digested the said message, that they have comprehended within six items, all those parts which should, in their opinion, be referred to committees; and therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the said

sage as relates to "disbursements, which may have been made not in the contemplation of the last legislature, such as the providing of blankets and warm clothing for the volunteers and militia of this state, and that part of the message which relates to the regulation and equalization of tavern licenses, and the adoption of measures for replenishing the public treasury and providing against the want of future loans," as well as all other matters contained in said message, relative to the financial concerns of the state, be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee of ways and means.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the uniforming of the militia at the public expense when called into actual service, and so much of the message as recommends the raising immediately a few regiments, to serve during the war, for the defence of the state, and the establishment of a medical department within this commonwealth, as well as the commissioning of persons, of known integrity and attachment to the state and general governments, who should give such prompt information to the executive as the situation of the different parts of a state, during a war, might from time to time require, together with such other parts of the message as contemplate the rendering efficient the militia and volunteers of this state, be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee on the militia system.

Resolved, That so much of the message as contemplates the relieving and protecting of banking institutions, "so far as justice and the constitution will admit of," be, and the same is hereby referred to the committee appointed upon the subject of banks.

Resolved, That so much of the message as has reference to the "importance of education and the diffusion of knowledge," be, and the same is hereby referred to a special committee, to be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the encouragement and fostering of manufactures, be, and the same is hereby referred to the standing committee appointed on that subject.

Resolved, That those parts of the message which relate to the subject of criminal jurisprudence, the suppression of that baleful demoralizing practice, horse racing, and its concomitant vice, gambling, and such other parts of the message as relate to the frequent setting aside verdicts of juries, the inefficacy of the habeas corpus act, be, and the same are hereby referred to the committee on the judiciary system.

And on motion, said report was read a second time, and the resolutions thereto attached were severally considered and adopted, and

Ordered, That Messrs. T. Morgan, [illegible] be a committee for the purpose expressed in the fourth resolution.

A motion was made by Mr. Harrison of Mr. Fackenthall, and read as follows,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the payment, from the state treasury, of the direct tax of the United States, apportioned to this state, which may have accrued since the payment authorised by the act of assembly, passed the 20th of December, 1813; or what measures, if any, it would be best to adopt in relation thereto. Laid on the table.

THURSDAY, *December* 15.

A motion was made by Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Morrison, and read as follows,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of causing the branches of any of the incorporated banks within this commonwealth, which may have on hand any notes of any other incorporated bank, to receive in payment for any such notes, when demand is made by such branch, the paper of the original institution.

And on motion, said resolution was read a second time, considered and agreed to, and

Ordered, That the committee on banks be a committee for the purpose expressed in said resolution.

PLATTSBURGH, *Dec.* 23.

We have received information that a large number of British troops from the upper country lately went down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, that no more had been left than were sufficient for garrison duty, and that great preparations were making at and near Montreal, supposed for an expedition of some kind. In addition to the purchase of sleighs and buffaloskins, a large quantity of shoes, lined with Fur, had been purchased, which, heretofore the troops had never been supplied with. A great part of the troops now in Canada being from a much warmer climate, perhaps the buffalo skins and shoes of the above description, are provided on that account. Again, their provisions being in the Province, and their barracks more commodious, may account for their leaving the upper country.

It is however, reported that they mean, if possible, to destroy our fleet on lake Champlain, and to effect this, intend to send a sufficient force in sleighs with all possible speed to perform the task before a sufficient opposing force can be got together: even at the expence of being made prisoners on their return. It is also reported they intend to attack Plattsburgh at the same time, for the purpose of giving those on the fleet expedition greater security, and if successful, establish themselves at Crown Point. As to the truth of what is reported, we give no opinion.

Our inhabitants were, on Wednesday evening, greatly alarmed, and many commenced packing up their effects, on account of a report that the British had entered Champlain in force, supposed to be for this place: It however turned out to be only a few sleighs with exchanged prisoners.

[*Nor. Herald.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1815.

A bill has passed the Senate of this state reducing the wages of the members of the legislature from 4 to 2 dollars a day.

The bill authorising banks to issue notes of one dollar, has passed both houses of the legislature.

The corporation of New-York have passed a resolution to loan the United States 400,000 dollars, to pay the militia who was stationed in that city and its vicinity the last fall.

The legislature of Georgia have authorised the Governor to negociate a loan with the banks of that state, for 20,000 dollars, to be advanced to the quartermasters department on account of the United States, as a temporary aid to enable the detachment destined for Mobile to march without delay.

The Legislature of South-Carolina, at their late session, passed a law to raise a brigade of state troops, and the Governor is authorised to borrow 542,000 dollars for the use of the brigade.

The Farmers Bank of Virginia have agreed to advance to that state 800,000 dollars, at an interest of 7 per cent. until the revenue of 1815 is received.

Major General Jackson has issued a proclamation to the free coloured inhabitants of Louisiana, calling upon them to enlist in the service of the U. States. They are to receive the same bounty, lands, pay, rations and cloathing which by law are allowed to white troops enlisting; and are to be formed into separate companies, battalions or regiments, under white commissioned, and coloured non-commissioned officers.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Jan.* 5 1815.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The question on the final passage of the bill from the Senate to incorporate a National Bank, was taken, in the House of Representatives, at a late hour yesterday, and decided in the negative.

The call of the roll gave a majority of *one vote* in favor of the bill; which was lost by the vote of the Speaker, and the bill thus lost. Every federal member, and about twenty republicans, voted against the bill; and eighty-one republicans in favor of it.

Perhaps no vote ever taken in either House of Congress exhibits a more singular aspect, or excited a deeper interest. Many voted in favor of the bill, and more than one abstained from voting at all, who have, until this session, uniformly opposed such institutions; they sacrificed their scruples to what appeared to them imperious necessity, and the exigency of their country. On the other hand, a still greater proportion of those who voted against the bill have no scruple of the kind, but either deemed the bill imperfect or impracticable in its detail, (among whom was the Speaker and other republicans) or, acted from a determination to thwart it as a measure of the administration for the support of government and for the maintenance of public credit. A large majority of the republicans who voted against the bill, did so from constitutional objections; and more than one of those compelled so to vote, we verily believe, hoped in their hearts the bill would pass.

The result was unexpected to us; it was so to many. Though some of the features of the bill might be advantageously changed, we hoped for its passage. Having seen a majority of *nineteen* recorded in favor of the passage of the bill to a third reading, we thought we were justified in placing its passage on the footing of probability.

It remains to be seen whether all calculations on probability will not again be defeated, the bill reconsidered, and ultimately passed in its present or an improved shape.—*Nat. Intel*

January 4.

The Bank bill has been *reconsidered* in the House of Representatives. and is *recommitted* to a special committee.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Information of a very satisfactory nature was received on Saturday last. Gen. Jackson, with a detachment of his army, arrived at that City on the 1st Dec. and on the 2d proceeded to examine the defences down the river. Vigorous preparations were making for the reception of the enemy, who however had not made his appearance; the people were all in high spirits, and no doubt was entertained of the ability, with their present force, to repel and defeat any expedition the enemy may send against them.

ALBANY, *December* 7.

From the Northern Frontier, we continue to receive advices of a nature the most humiliating and degrading to the American character. The laws of the country are violated in the most open and shameful manner. Cattle, horses and provisions are, as they have at all times been, bountifully furnished to the enemy from the states, and British goods as constantly introduced. The fact is notorious, that the masts and spars of the enemy's flotilla on Lake Champlain were furnished by American citizens; and we are recently advised, that a number of sleighs have been sent in, and a large number more contracted to be supplied to the enemy, by inhabitants of Vermont, with the perfect knowledge that these sleighs are to be employed in a winter expedition, with a view of destroying our flotilla and ravaging our country! The officers of the revenue either cannot or dare not put a stop to these abuses: The officers of the army will no longer interfere; for the courts in Vermont, it would seem, afford them no protection. Several have been amerced in heavy damages for arresting men notoriously engaged in criminal intercourse with the enemy. Those who attempt to enforce the execution of the laws, are insulted, beaten and hunted down. Two gentlemen who had become obnoxous in this way, were lately attacked in their houses, robbed and beaten by a gang of Canadians, piloted and led on by smuggling gentry. Only a few days ago, we are informed a quantity of smuggled goods were rescued from the hands of two officers of the government at Whitehall, and one of the officers dragged through the mud, the other thrown into the river. And what is still more astonishing, the vile principal of this outrage was countenanced and succoured by an an officer of the American navy!—*Demo. Argus.*

From the New-York Evening Post
December 19.

LATE FROM CANADA.

We received by this morning's mail, Quebec and Montreal papers to the 4th of Dec. Want of room and time, prevents us from making many selections from them to day. We perceive it stated in one of the papers, (the Montreal Herald) that the Pysche, one of the frigates that was sent there from England in frame, has been thrown out and lengthened so as to carry 56 guns, long 24's and 32 pounders—she is to be launched on the 15th of this month. A new 74, to be called the Ontario, has been laid down at Kingston. She is to be fitted to carry seventeen 32 pounders on each deck, and is to be ready for the Lake by the middle of March next. A number of transport boats for the service of the different posts on the Lake, are also constructing at Kingston.

There arrived at the port of Quebec, from the 22d to the 29th of November, six ships and eight brigs, all on government account, except three, with provisions, munitions of war, and 550 men for the lake and land service. They sailed from Cork on the 2d of October, under convoy of his majesty's ship Liverpool and two sloops of war, with a fleet for North America. The Liverpool sailed from Quebec on her return to England the 22d ult.

Highly Important.

NASHVILLE, *Dec.* 27.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen Jackson, has established his head quarters in New Orleans. The mounted men are to be discharged as soon as gen. Carroll's division reaches head quarters. EIGHTY SAIL OF BRITISH VESSELS have arrived off Pensacola.

CHILLICOTHE, *January* 3.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this place, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, *Dec.* 16, 1814.

"We are assured of the gun boats in the bay of St. Louis being ALL CAPTURED by the barges of the enemy, after a desperate fight of one hour and 20 minutes, 300 against 1,800, in which it is supposed the enemy have lost 1000 men. Our brave fellows are all killed or taken. The enemy now has command of the lake, in our neighborhood. All communication to Mobile and Pensacola is cut off. Gen. Jackson says the city is safe, and he will warrant its remaing so."

"General Jackson has declared the city and environs of New-Orleans, under strict martial law."

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 6.

The bill for laying a Direct Tax of Six Millions of Dollars upon the United States, yesterday passed its third reading in the Senate, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

ROBERT GETTY,

Corner of Diamond and Market Street,

HAS now received a large and general assortment of *India*, *English*, *French* and *Domestic* DRY GOODS, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by piece or yard. Also, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE, CHINA and GROCERIES. TANNERS OIL, by the barrel or gallon.

COTTON YARN TWIST AND FILLING.

He will also be supplied with the above article at the Philadelphia prices and carriage from No. 3 to 50. Orders from manufacturers and country merchants will be executed on the best terms

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1st, 1815. tfq

Tanners Oil, &c.

The Subscriber has just received,

20 barrels superior quality Tanners Oil
20 barrels fresh superfine Flour
20 barrels dried Peaches
50 barrels dried Apples
10 casks New-England Cheese
3 crates Philadelphia Pottery, consisting of Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Pitchers, Teapots, &c. &c.
50 barrels Kenhawa Salt
Writing and Wrapping Paper assorted

All of which will be Sold as usual, wholesale and retail.

ISAAC HARRIS,
DIAMOND.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1815. tf

WESTERN EAGLE LEAD FACTORY.

TREVOR, PETTIGREW AND TROOST, having their Lead Factory now in complete operation, offer for Sale at the Drug and Chemical Warehouse of Speakman, Say & Co. and the Glass Warehouse of Trevor & Encell,

WHITE LEAD, dry and ground in Oil,
RED LEAD, and
LITHARGE, all of the very first quality, at the lowest Pittsburgh prices, and for much less than they can be purchased and brought from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Certificates for the above articles might be readily *obtained*, but as the proprietors are satisfied, that their manufactured Leads want no other recommendation than a trial, they rest their claims to patronage on its result.—They will only add, that *their* White Lead is *warranted unadulterated* by the slightest mixture of *whiting*, and that *their* kegs will be found to hold 28lbs to the quarter hundred weight.

Every Keg is branded

TREVOR, PETTIGREW & TROOST,
PITTSBURGH.

*** Orders for the above articles will be received by SPEAKMAN, SAY & Co. TREVOR & ENCELL, and the different COMMISSION MERCHANTS of the place.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1815.

Fulling & Wool Carding

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their Works lately erected at the Lower Falls of Big Beaver Creek, are now in operation.

Being provided with two pair of Fulling Stocks and the necessary implements and convenience for dressing Broad and Narrow Cloths, in the best manner, together with two Wool Cachines covered with fine Cards, calculated for carding Merino and Common Wool, and conducted by experienced Workmen, the subscribers are encouraged to solicit a share of the public patronage, and hope to give satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their custom in the above line of business.

Cloth to be dressed or Wool to be carded, will be thankfully received by James Taylor, at the Mill, and finished according to directions with punctuality and dispatch at the customary prices.

Cloth will also be received by George Cochran, at his Woollen Factory, in Pittsburgh, forwarded and returned when dressed.

JAMES TAYLOR,
JOHN WALKER,
M. EVANS,
GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

January 9, 1815. tf.

Carding Machines,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on reasonable terms, Two WOOL CARDING MACHINES and One PICKER, nearly new. Also, the cast iron Geers for carrying on the said Machinery with Horses; and if required, the Carding House and Lot in Zelienople, Butler County. Apply to

P. L. PASSAVANT.

Zelienople, January 9, 1815.

NEW STORE.

WAY & BLAINE,

Have just received at their Store in Market Street between Second and Third Streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

which they offer for Sale at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1815. tf

NEW GOODS.

Just received a very handsome selection of

Fancy and Seasonable GOODS.

Also, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, and GROCERIES, comprising Shad and Herring per barrel, Coffee in bags and barrels, Young Hyson Tea in small chests, Chocolate per box, Mustard per dozen, Black Ball per dozen or groce, (being purchased since the late peace news, and consequently cheaper than heretofore) will be sold, wholesale or retail, on as reasonable terms as possible.

GEORGE WATSON.

Pittsburgh, (Diamond Alley)
January 10, 1815.

To Journeymen Tobacconists.

WANTED a number of JOURNEYMEN TOBACCONISTS & SEGAR MAKERS, to whom liberal wages will be paid. GIRLS and BOYS who have been employed in the above business, will also meet with liberal encouragement by applying to the subscriber, two doors from the Post Office, Front Street.

R. JONES.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1815. tfq

FOR SALE

BY ALLEN AND GRANT,

At the Warehouse recently occupied by James Adams,

408 bls. prime Orleans SUGAR

21 bales do. do. COTTON,
14 reels Kentucky YARNS,
16 casks crude SALT PETRE,
381 bls. Kenhawa SALT,
21 do. LOAF SUGAR & prime green COFFEE.
39 bags prime green COFFEE,
12 bls. 2d qual. do.
31 do. heavy Sumatra PEPPER,
8 chests Hyson skin TEA,
20 bls. Carolina RICE.
14 tubs German STEEL.
15 boxes Cotton and Wool CARDS, assorted Nos.
5 tierces and 5 bls. English ALLUM.
41 glaziers DIAMONDS.
300 reams Chambersburgh PAPER.
21 packages mens' womens' and childrens' assorted SHOES.
105 pair fashionable BOOTS.

☞ Machine CARDS, direct from the manufactory, at cost and expences, constantly supplied.

January 10 tfq

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB GUEST, late of Pitt township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: and all persons having demands against said estate, are required to present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WASHINGTON ROBERTSON, *Admr.*

Mifflin township, January 2, 1815.

TO BE SOLD,

A CORNER LOT, opposite Mr. M'Cullough's Tavern, extending 40 feet on Wood Street, and 55 on Fifth Street.

Also, a LOT extending 35 feet on Fifth Street, by 60 backward; both the property of Jeremiah Sturgeon.

If the above Lots are not disposed of by Private Sale previous to the first of February next, they will be Sold by Public Vendue.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1814.

TO NEW-ORLEANS TRADERS.

200 bbs. Superfine Flour

FOR SALE

AT Belmont Mills, Ohio; deliverable at the Warehouse of E. WOODS, on the bank of the Ohio River, opposite Wheeling.

January 5, 1815.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of Margaret Duncan, 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh, on Grant's Hill, a brown COW, 7 years old, all her feet white, white belly, and has been bored for the hollow horn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MOSES BRITTON.

January 7, 1814.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in Allegheny c'y, near the Black Horse Tavern, in Pitt township, in December last, a Red COW, with the shape of a heart in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEE OSBORNE.

January 7, 1814.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in Wood Street, a BANK NOTE. The owner on stating the amount, &c. and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again by applying to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, January 10, 1815.

STRAY BULL.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, some time in September last, a small Red BULL, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ROBERT HAMILTON.

January 10, 1815.

STRAY MARE.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber near Mr. Samuel Peebles tavern, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, about 4 weeks ago, a Bay MARE, 6 years old, about 12 hands high, has a star in her forehead, a large bushy tail, her hind off foot white above the pastern joint, has three shoes. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

December 30, 1814.

ONE DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE CENTS, AND ONE DOLLAR THIRTY SEVEN AND AN HALF CENNS *CASH* FOR

WHEAT.

ONE Dollar Twenty Five cents per bushel will be given for merchantable Wheat; but to encourage supplies from a distance, we will give One Dollar 37 1-2 Cents per bushel, on the production of a certificate from any Magistrate that it was growed at any distance over 30 miles from Pittsburgh.

It is intended to continue giving an extra price for grain which may be brought from a distance over 30 miles.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill, Dec. 19, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK,

A small Invoice, consisting of

PORTABLE LEMONADE,
Salts Lemon,
Tartaric acid,
Sodaic Powder, (a mineral water) and
Ink Powder.

FOR SALE BY
SPEAKMAN SAY & Co.
Druggists, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, November 28, 1814. 6t

GENUINE FAMILY MEDICIES.

BOSLER & Co.

Front Street, between Market & Wood Streets, PITTSBURGH,

HAVE just received from *Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store*, New York, a fresh supply of the following

GENUINE MEDICINES.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers is recommended

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these Pills is very mild, so as to be used by persons in all situations, and of every age.

They are well adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions, to restore the appetite, to produce a free perspiration, and thus prevent Colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a Cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured for use by every seaman.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have, within years past, cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from Worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This Medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age & constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or an infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain, cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul, and and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders. The Lozenges are efficacious in taking off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will prevent "the vomiting and purging of children"—a disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our citizens. It is also the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a vast number when in advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance and a mild taste.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe & effectual remedy for rheumatisms, gout, palsey, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old strains and relaxations, numbers and weakness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, swelled faces, frozen limbs and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains or chopped hands, and the ill effects of getting the feet wet.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all the acrimonious slime and the foulness, which if suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication and destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Celebrated for the cure of colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, and approaching consumptions, and a certain remedy for the whooping cough.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

LEE'S OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

LEE'S INFALLIBLE

AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

HAHN'S

TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN

CORN PLAISTER.

☞ *The above Genuine Medicines, are Sold ONLY, by*

BOSLER AND Co.

Who are appointed sole agents for PITTSBURGH.

☞ At the place of Sale, Pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above Medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of the advertisement.

July 25, 1814

tfq

DOCTOR HEWIT,

WHO has been regularly bred to Medicine, has taken as a permanent situation, the lower front room in the second house in Fourth Street from Wood Street; his name is over the door; where he may be found, ready to wait on all those who do him the favour to apply for his Medical aid, in the various branches of his profession.

Attendance given to patients every hour in the day.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1814.

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

ROBINSON & BARBER,

HAVE NOW ON HAND & FOR SALE,

50 Barrels Loaf Sugar,

25,000 lbs. COFFEE, in bags and barrels,

20 Barrels SHAD,

150 do. 1st quality NEW ORLEANS SUGAR,

1-2 Pipe 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,

1-2 do. Vidonia WINE.

October 26——tfq

DOCTOR HANDY'S,

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away

WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

tfq

ARMY BLANKS,

Printed in the neatest manner, and on the shortest notice at this office.

GINSENG.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 10,000 Pounds of Crude (or unclarified) Ginseng, for which a good price will be given. It must be of good quality, and would be preferred of this year's growth, and packed in casks of from 100 to 150lbs. each, to be delivered in any quantity from 500lbs and upwards, in Pittsburgh, between this and the middle of January next.

Letters on this subject will be instantly attended to.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13 1814.

Lots of Ground for Sale,

IN THE TOWN OF BIRMINGHAM.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FOUR LOTS of Ground handsomely situated in a rapidly improving part of the Town of Birmingham. For terms, which will be made moderate, apply to

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

November 18, 1814.

3m.

NITRE,

WARRANTED in its purest state, refined by the subscriber, and for Sale at JOHN M'CLEAN'S Commission Warehouse. It may also be had, particularly prepared for manufacturing Gunpowder, by

CHARLES MUNNS,

Gunpowder-maker, and Salt Petre refiner.

Pittsburgh, 14th Nov. 1814

WANTED, a quantity of Crude Salt Petre.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WISHES to employ 10 or 15 WAGGONS, to haul Iron from Juniata and Bellefonte Iron Works, to this place, for which liberal wages will be paid.

APPLY TO

WILLIAM LECKY.

Pittsburgh, July 26

tfq

Doctor CHISHOLM'S,

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF A QUALITY

Superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a

GENERAL MEDICINE,

IN THIS COUNTRY,

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of those warm climates

This extraordinary medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Pills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is without example; never producing debility, or injuring the health, in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

The BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only five pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excrutiating pains of the cholic, like a charm, by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from flatulency and indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains*, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flax-seed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In CONSUMPTIVE CASES and *diseases of the liver*, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills, taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case, the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery*, *Croup*, and *Summer Complaint* on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking one every hour, with fennel or pepper-mint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold ONLY in Pittsburgh, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.

February 1814.

tfq

PITTSBURGH WIRE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has on hand, and offers

FOR SALE.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA PRICES,

WITH the addition of carriage, an assortment of *WIRE*, made of the Juniata iron, from No. 1 to No. 24, inclusive. Any higher number made agreeable to order. He hopes that the manufacturers and merchants of the western country, will give him a portion of their custom, to support a new and large establishment.

Square inch iron, will be rolled down for smiths and other mechanics, at the following prices, viz:

To 7-8 one dol. per cwt.

6-8	two	do	do	do
5-8	three	do	do	do
4-8	four	do	do	do
3-8	five	do	do	do

WM: EICHBAUM.

March 23, 1814

TRAVELLER'S INN,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

EVER grateful for past favours, the subscriber informs his friends and the public, that the additions already made to his TRAVELLER'S INN renders it one of the most extensive and convenient establishments of the kind in this part of the country—being 33 feet on Water street by 93 feet on Centre alley; his Stables are also enlarged and attended by an excellent Ostler—assures those Gentlemen and Ladies who may favor him with a call, that every exertion will be made to make Traveller's Inn a place of entertainment for genteel guests only.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

Attended with the usual promptitude and attention to the reception of Merchandize and Country Produce.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Ky. January 18, 1814.

1yq

THE STEAM ENGINE FOUNDERY.

ON FRONT STREET,

BACK OF THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL,

IS in complete operation, and ready to supply castings of all descriptions—but particularly in a mechanical line, viz:—*All kinds of castings appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling & Slitting, Forging & Tilting Mills; Fulling and Oil Mills, &c. Sugar mills, Sugar boilers, Pot-ash kettles, Stills, Soap and Salt kettles, &c.*

☞ *The "Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company,"* as usual carry on the making of *Steam Engines* of every description. They will also furnish Paper mill screws, Fullers and Mill screws, and all kinds of the large orders. Also, Mill spindles & rynes, and Saw mill cranks and large work generally.

February 18, 1813

tfq

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for CASH, PRODUCE, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms, 30 feet of GROUND on Fourth street, nearly opposite Ferry street, between Market and Liberty sts. in the borough of Pittsburgh, on the back part of which is erected a convenient Brick building. The front of the lot affords an eligible situation for buildings.

Also——300 acres of LAND, about 13 miles from this place, west of the Allegheny river.

APPLY TO

GEO: COCHRAN,

Corner Diamond alley and Liberty strt.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.

tf

Commission Warehouse.

JOSEPH DAVIS & Co.

Have on hand and for Sale at their Commission Warehouse, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh,

SUPERFINE and coarse broadcloths
Cassimers, Bedford cords & waistcoatings
Ribbons and boss by the box
Suspenders by the dozen
Dowlas by the piece
Ladies straw bonnets per dozen
Sewing silk and twist per lb.
Brandy by the barrel and keg
Loaf sugar and rice by the barrel
Swedish steel by the tub
Best refined salt petre by the barrel
Connecticut cheese by the hundred weight
A quantity of mens and womens shoes in their variety, by the dozen or box.
Ladies and gentlemens saddles
Together with a number of other articles too numerous to insert.

They also beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they are ready to *receive, store* and *sell* on commission all kinds of Merchandize forwarded to their care and from their long experience in business they hope to give general satisfaction, as they are determined to use the greatest care and punctuality on their part.

Millers and Distillers are informed they can be accommodated with storage.

J. DAVIS & Co.

Commission Merchants.

Pittsburgh, 7th November, 1814

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from York county, state of Pennsylvania, about July, a certain JOHN THOME, about 6 feet high, pale countenance, black hair, and blind of an eye. He is a good deal stoop shouldered, and about 40 years of age. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him in the Pittsburgh Jail before the first of April next. His residence about the 15th of October, was at Jeremiah Morrison's, 14 miles above Warren, on the Kensee Flatts, Allegheny river. It is suggested he intends moving to or near Cincinnati this fall or winter. All reasonable expences will be paid in addition to the above reward.

CLEMENS STELLINGER.

York, (Penn.) Nov. 3, 1814.

THE

Pittsburgh Point

BREWERY,

Is in operation, and conducted on

SHIRAS'S NEW SYSTEM OF

MALTING & BREWING.

IT is with pleasure the subscriber informs the Citizens of Pittsburgh, that notwithstanding the advanced prices of grain and labour, he is enabled to *reduce* the prices of Liquors, *upwards of TWENTY FIVE per cent.*

Orders received at the Brewery will be executed promptly as usual. BARLEY purchased.

For James O'Hara.

GEO: SHIRAS

Nov. 1, 1814. tfq

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at the following places, to receive entries of Carriages, subject to duty, agreeably to the act of Congress of June, 1813, viz—at the House of William M'Cullough, Wood Street, Pittsburgh, from the 2d until the 6th of January, 1815, inclusive. At the House of Mr. Mechlin, in the Town of Kittaning, from the 9th to the 13th of same month; and again, at the House of Wm. M'Cullough, from the 16th to the 20th same month. At the above times and places retailers, or others interested, may apply. All who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, will have invariably to apply at my Office, as the indulgence experienced heretofore is not again to be expected.

JAMES PATTERSON, *Collector*

17th District of Pennsylvania.

Collector's Office, Mifflin Township, Dec. 18, 1814.

☞ The Office will continue open in Mifflin Township, as usual, except the time the Collector is in Pittsburgh.

South Park Mills,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will Sell the fee simple estate, ten miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Deer creek, in the whole or in divisions. The premises consist of upwards of 700 acres of first rate land, which runs above a mile on the river bank, and 500 acres river and creek bottom, 200 acres cleared and under good fence, and 30 acres laid down in clover *last season*, a new Grist Mill and Saw Mill in complete operation, a new still house, the stuff taken out for another Saw mill, a part of the dam made, and joining the new Saw Mill can be erected a merchant flour mill or furnace. It is said by good judges there is a great quantity of iron ore on the tract; there are also two apple orchards in full bearing, six large sugar camps, and the mills and timber on the estate will make more than a thousand dollars. For goodness of soil and beauty of situation, none in the United States can surpass. It is fit for the first man in Europe or America to reside on. If required, a great part of the purchase money may remain unpaid for three years. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS CROMWELL, or to the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES DAVIS

November 20, 1814.